

The Sunday Herald

Weekly National Intelligencer.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER
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WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1891.

The fact that the moccasins worn by the
tribes of Western Indians are made in Maine
shows how the world has changed.It is evident that a man cannot become the
Republican candidate for the Governorship of
Massachusetts without scrambling for the
nomination.An article in the London Times speaks of
Chicago as a great wheat-producing State.
This is supposed to refer to the territory
which that city annexed from Illinois last
year.There is nothing to be said about the trial
of Hains for the murder of Hannegan except
that the verdict was not in accord with the
evidence. The lesson of the tragedy is, that
a man who goes about armed is dangerous.
Carrying concealed weapons is contrary to
law; but, since the authorities cannot search
every man to ascertain the fact, the self re-
spect of men must be relied on to put an end
to the cowardly and perilous practice.The State Democratic Convention of New
York made it sufficiently clear that the so-
called bossism in his party of David B. Hill is
of a very different character from that ex-
ercised by Thomas C. Platt in the Republican
party. The Republican Convention was a
cut and dried affair, and Platt's "elate" was
put through without any show of opposition.
Mr. Hill is known to have quietly antag-
onized Mr. Sheehan's nomination, but the
convention took the matter into its own
hands and gave him the second place on the
ticket with unanimity. As to Mr. Hill's
alleged Presidential aspirations a poll of the
convention did not disclose a majority in his
favor.The condition of things in China has
reached a stage where diplomacy has ceased
to be effective. Over a wide space of country,
and at scattered points, rioting continues, in
which outrages are committed not only on
the missionary stations, but also upon all
foreigners within reach. Remonstrances have
again and again been addressed to the Chinese
Government, and their only result hitherto
has been the issuing of manifestos after man-
ifestos from Peking, calling upon the insurrec-
tionists to desist from their acts of violence.
These manifestos appear not to have the
slightest influence in the provinces to which
they are directed. The Government seems to
be either insincere or powerless, and foreign
intervention has become necessary.While to civilian outsiders the maneuvers
of the French army, with its sham battles and
its sham soldiering generally, will seem to af-
ford little ground for the enthusiasm which
they have aroused in France, they may not be
without some practical value after all.
Not only are they calculated to improve the
tactical skill of the French soldier, and to
develop new ingenuity in the strategist, but
as they are fully reported, and thus made
known to all Europe, they may serve to give
to other nations an exalted notion of the
military strength of France, and of her martial
powers as a possible enemy. This seems in-
dicated by the speech of the Minister of War,
at the banquet given to the generals who were
in the maneuvers, when he said: "Nobody
now doubts that we are strong."The tin plate experiment of the McKinley
law is likely to cost the country something
over \$15,000,000. Immense stocks of tin plate
were imported previous to the date at which
the law went into operation that will now be
sold at the advanced price which is warranted
by the enormous tariff. Practically the men
who hold these stocks have a monopoly
which they use entirely for their own benefit.
A new importer can buy tin plate in Wales at
the old price there. Its transportation will
cost him no more than before. But he has to
pay the increased duty at the custom house
before he can put it on the market, with such
an additional percentage on the whole cost as
shall secure him some profit. The monopo-
list can undersell him and drive him out of
business because they have paid no duty.The contest in the Massachusetts State Re-
publican Convention over the nomination for
the Governorship was really a fight between
the "yets" and the youth of the party. Of
course the young men won. A section of the
Republican party in Massachusetts travels on
its record and rests upon its dignity and worth.
Mr. Crapo served four terms in Congress and
is in every way an estimable gentleman, but
while he was in Europe, assured of a unani-
mous nomination on his return, the young
men of the party were at work and secured the
election of a majority of the delegates in favor
of Mr. Allen. Of course Mr. Crapo was de-
feeted as he has been in the same way on twprevious occasions. On those occasions the
division among Republicans caused Demo-
cratic victory, and in accordance with these
precedents it may be predicted almost with
certainty that Mr. Allen will not be the next
Governor of Massachusetts.The platform of the Republican Con-
vention in the Old Bay State confirms the op-
inion that the Republicans in the contests of
this fall have agreed to charge that the free
coinage of silver is a part of the creed of the
Democratic party. The utter dishonesty of
this charge will appear when it is considered
that the Democrats of Massachusetts are more
firmly opposed to the free coinage theory than
the Republicans themselves, and that the
New York Democratic Convention put
a plank in its platform condemnatory,
not only of free coinage, but also of
Senator Sherman's Republican half-way
measure. This determination on the part
of Republicans to make free coinage a
Democratic doctrine, which they must con-
tend against, shows that they desire to shirk
the tariff issue and carry on the campaign on
an issue of their own raising. This is the
plan now pursued in Ohio; and it is evident
that it will also be adopted in Massachusetts.A LEADING New England Congressman of
long service, who from sentiments of personal
magnanimity surrendered his advantage in a
contest for a United States Senatorship from
Massachusetts, and is now a prospective Gov-
ernor of the Old Bay State, once said to the
writer of this paragraph: "The time will
come, and we may both live to see it, when
the States' rights men of pronounced views
will not only be from the South, but espe-
cially from New England. A country that
believes in representation by population, will
not always put up with the anomaly of twelve
Senators for New England, and two for New
York, the latter having double the population
of the former. As the great States of the
West grow in population and wealth they will
come more and more to feel the injustice of
the present system and when some test ques-
tion arises, where a small majority threatens
to nullify the will of a great majority, the
battle royal on States' rights will occur."The inequality to which the New England
Congressman referred has become more ob-
servable year by year. As a fact, during the
last quarter of a century the Senate of the
United States has steadily declined in popular
estimation. This is largely owing to a certain
deterioration in the character of its mem-
bership, for it has long since ceased to be re-
cognized as an arena where partisanship held a
secondary place, and where truth, justice, and
patriotism received the foremost considera-
tion. Year by year it becomes more and
more like the superfluous House of Lords in
England. It in no true sense represents the
people of the United States, and they do not
control it. It is possible for the representa-
tives of less than one-fifth of the people of
the United States to dominate the action of
the Senate, and in that way to affect the leg-
islation of the whole country. Of eighty-eight
Senators but twenty belong to States that con-
tain more than half the population of the
whole country.The States of New York, Pennsylvania,
Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Massachusetts,
Texas, Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa have in
the aggregate a population of over 32,000,000,
and they have exactly twenty Senators repre-
senting the power and prestige of these
millions in the United States Senate. The
States of Rhode Island, Vermont, the two
Dakotas, Oregon, Delaware, Montana, Idaho,
Wyoming, and Nevada have in the aggregate
a population of a little less than 2,000,000,
and yet these States likewise are represented
in the Senate by twenty members. Thus less
than 2,000,000 of people have an equal in-
fluence with over 32,000,000 in the practical
work of legislation and governmental con-
trol. Michigan, for example, with a larger
population than that of the ten States
last named, has but two Senators, while they
have twenty; and, through the Senate, a citi-
zen of the worn-out State of Nevada has just
one hundred times the political influence pos-
sessed by a citizen of New York.A curious thing about it all is that the party
which profits by these anomalous inequali-
ties is the same party that has always made
light of the doctrine of States' rights. There
are forty-seven Republican Senators who
represent nearly 27,000,000 of people; while
there are thirty-nine Democratic Senators
who sit for more than 34,000,000. The two
remaining members—Peffer, of Kansas, and
Kyle, of Dakota—represent considerably less
than 1,000,000. At the last election for mem-
bers of the House of Representatives, the peo-
ple elected on overwhelming Democratic ma-
jority. The popular will at that election was
expressed mainly on the tariff issue. The
people declared themselves as being distinctly
opposed to the burdensome impositions of
the McKinley law, and made it the duty of the
new Congress to reduce tariff taxation. Re-
publicans, and the monopolists whom they
serve, now exultingly proclaim that the Mc-
Kinley tariff has come to stay. When their
attention is called to the popular disfavor that
has been manifested toward it, and when they
are reminded that, under our system the will
of the people is in such matters the supreme
arbitrator, they laugh in their sleeves and in-
solently point to the Senate in which they have
a majority, which is in no wise responsible to
the popular will. A temporary advantage
may result from such a majority, but the
moral of the situation is day by day becoming
more apprehensible to the intelligence of the
American people.

On a Bicycle Tour.

H. K. Willard, E. B. Olds, B. F. Wilkins,
Jr., G. F. Johnson, and Irving Williamson, of
the Capital Bicycle Club; Dr. L. L. Harbar,
of the C. A. C., and Harry Towers, left for
Staunton, Va., yesterday, by the 2 p. m. train.
From that point they will go on their bicycles
through the Shenandoah Valley, visiting the
caves of Luray and returning via Frederick.
They expect to cover a distance of 250 miles,
and will be absent a week.

SCULPTOR LOUIS REBISSE.

The Italian Maker of the Chicago Grant
Statue.Louis Rebisse, sculptor of the Grant statue,
the massive work that now crowns the stone
arch near the Lincoln Park shore, in Chicago,
is an Italian by birth. He came to this country
when quite a young man and has since de-
voted himself to his art, at the same time pur-
suing diligently the study of the language
and customs of his adopted country, so tha

LOUIS REBISSE.

he is now as thorough an American as can be
found and as fully in sympathy with the
hopes and aspirations of the country. He is
small of stature, but vigor is testified in his
every movement.He speaks English well but not fluently.
He is a reserved man and has not the faculty
of impressing his personality on others. He
states he can speak best through his chisel.
Mr. Rebisse is one of the instructors in the
Cincinnati Art School, which duties he at-
tends to in connection with the public works
upon which he has been engaged. His other
great statues are the equestrian one of
General McPherson in this city, fourteen feet
high, and the standing statue of the same hero
over his grave at Clyde. He is now complet-
ing the casts of an equestrian statue of
General William H. Harrison for the City of
Cincinnati, which will soon go to the foundry.

PERSONAL.

Captain W. H. Meridith leaves to-day for
Philadelphia.Mr. L. R. Wiffley, of Mexico, Mo., is in the
city for a few days prior to entering the law
department at Yale.Mr. B. Vorhouse, of New York city, is
spending a few days in Washington as the
guest of Mrs. L. Cohen's family.Mr. H. Browning, Jr., of the Central
National Bank, has returned to the city
after an extensive tour through Virginia.Howard Gibbons, who for the past six years
has been with Saks & Co., leaves to-morrow
to enter the Alexandria Theological Seminary.Mr. E. M. Davis leaves to-morrow for
Boston, where he will remain for several days
on business for the firm of Havenner &
Davis.Secretary Tracy will leave Washington for
New York to-day and after spending a few
days there will go to Lenox, Mass., for a week's
stay.Mr. Frank Rebstock, of the City Postoffice,
who has been making a tour of his farms in
Northwestern Ohio, returned to the city on
Friday.First Assistant Postmaster General Whit-
field has so far recovered from his recent se-
vere illness as to be able to leave Washington
for Northern Michigan, where he will remain
until entirely recovered.Postmaster Sherwood returned on Friday
from a visit to his old home in Michigan.
His outing seemingly did him considerable
good by the healthful glow on his face. Mrs.
Sherwood and children also returned with
him.John P. Hume, an active young Democratic
leader of Wisconsin, and the editor of the
Marshall News, one of its brightest papers,
is in Washington to remain a few days. Mr.
Hume has hosts of friends here who will be
pleased to learn that he has been as success-
ful financially as he has politically.Messrs. T. E. Cox and T. M. Lightner
have returned from a three months' tour
through Europe, having visited the principal
cities and places of interest. These gentle-
men are among the oldest and most experi-
enced furniture salesmen in the city, and at
present are the head salesmen for Kudden's
new furniture house.

Notes About New Books.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will shortly publish
a new novel by Grant Allen, "Recalled to
Life." Its plot is said to be peculiarly strange
and startling.One of the sensations of the year in the book
world will be Max O'Rell's new volume of
travel called "A Frenchman in America,"
which will be published by the Cassells, New
York, late in October. Max O'Rell has not, we
are assured, repeated himself in the slightest
in this book.Walter McDougall, cartoonist of the New
York World, has written a novel, his first at-
tempt. It is somewhat in the Rider Haggard
vein, though it is said to have more an air of
probability than the stories of that writer.
Mr. McDougall calls his novel "A Hidden City,"
and in it he describes a city and its inhabi-
tants, supposed to be somewhere among the
canons of the Yosemite.A dainty red-bound volume recently pub-
lished by Stormont & Jackson, of this city,
bears the title "Songs of Sappho." The trans-
lations were made by Mr. James S. Esby-Smith,
of Washington, while in his senior year at
Georgetown College. The faculty of this in-
stitution regarded the work of such rare merit
that they decided to publish the songs, and lov-
ers of Greek literature will be pleased that they
have done so. The translator has striven with
notable success to preserve the simplicity and
directness of expression of the original, while
at the same time clothing the thought in warm
and musical English. A well-written and ap-
preciative essay on the Greek poetess provides
the translations.It was stated last night by a prominent
official of the W. & G. R. H. Co. that the ow-
ners, or night-liners, would soon start again.
This will be welcome news to those compelled
to be out late.L. H. Dyer has been appointed an assistant
engineer in the District government on the
temporary roll at a salary of \$3.35 per diem.

NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

How the Clattering of Horses' Hoofs is
Produced Behind the Scenes.The resources of human ingenuity have been
fairly exhausted in producing mechanical ef-
fects on the stage. Every new drama, with a
great stage picture or realistic representation,
requires some new achievement in mechanism
and taxes inventive genius to its utmost.The effects, scenic and mechanical, in Wil-
liam Gillette's "Held by the Enemy" are
novel and original. Dealing with military
life and representing the stirring events of the
late war, the author is compelled to depict
scenes in which the most ingenious effects are
absolutely essential. The majority of these
mechanical effects are protected by patents.
They belong solely to this military repre-
sentation, and cannot be used in any other pro-
duction. The noise of an engagement, the
voice of cannon, the sound of musketry are
produced by devices for which Mr. Gillette
has the sole right. The shells that explode on
the stage and shatter houses are made for Mr.
Gillette exclusively by the pyrotechnic man-
ufacturer. But there one effect that Mr. Gil-
lette prizes above all others, and that is the
clattering of horses' hoofs. This is a master-
piece of ingenuity, and although it may seem
simple, because it is so realistic, requires a
huge electric battery to which is attached
several artificial horses' hoofs that are made to
beat on a cobble-stone surface. Invisible
wires are run on the stage and connect with a
battery concealed in a table, and pressed by
one of the officers when the cue for the effect
is given. It is one of the features of the play,
and makes the scene highly realistic.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Governor Francis Finds the Bardsley
End of Pennsylvania.

Washington Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

There was a very interesting little scene at
Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Penn-
sylvania, this morning. Governor Francis
and a friend were on a Pennsylvania Railroad
train on their way from St. Louis to Wash-
ington on public business. The train for some
cause was delayed for an hour and a half at
Harrisburg, and the Missouri Governor
thought he would call upon his esteemed con-
temporary, Governor Pattison, of Pennsyl-
vania. They wended their way toward the
public square where the State buildings are
located. Nearly all these buildings are of
ambitious proportions, and the Missouri Gov-
ernor, never having been at the Pennsylvania
capital before, found it difficult to locate the
quarters of the Governor. He made his way,
however, accompanied by his friend, to the
most ambitious building in sight, and meet-
ing a well-preserved, well-dressed, clean-
groomed gentleman near the doorway, asked:
"Is this the Governor's office?""No," said the well-groomed gentleman,
"the Governor's office is at the other side of
the square. We are of different politics and
different political beliefs at this side of the
square and you must seek the Governor on
the other side," whereupon the Missouri Gov-
ernor said:"I presume then that this is the Bardsley
end of the State and the Governor can be
found at the other side."

Another Model Establishment.

Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, who has for many
years been located at 907 Pennsylvania ave-
nue, and well known as a prominent dealer
in high-class millinery and ladies' goods gen-
erally, has leased the property at northeast
corner of Thirteenth and F streets, which he
is now having remodeled. When finished this
store will be the most complete millinery es-
tablishment to be found in this city. In this
store only millinery goods will be handled or
sold, and the finest and best stock obtainable
in the market. The store is 75x25 feet in di-
mensions, and will be finished in sycamore,
which is something new in Washington and
seldom seen in any other city in this country,
but which is very popular in London. In-
tending brides, who want to be at the top of
the fashion, need not hereafter send to Lon-
don, Paris, or New York to procure their
trousseaux. They can secure them right here
in this city, for Mr. Hutchinson intends to
have the best of everything and of the latest
styles in the millinery world.He has spared no pains in securing the most
competent and experienced salesladies. Miss
Emma Forbes, who has been with Madame
Hunt for a number of years, will be in chief
charge. The store will be opened for busi-
ness October 1.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

[Written by Miss Annie F. Ward on the oc-
casion of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph Fry, of Capitol Hill, and read at the
anniversary celebration.]O, bells, with merry, joyous peal,
Ring out a golden chime.
Sweet carols that shall fitly greet
This coronation time!
From distant homes we've gathered here
With garlands fresh and fair,
Plucked from the garden of our hearts
To crown this wedded pair.Matured and guarded by your care
These cherished flowers have been
Kept from weeds of selfishness
That oft would spring within;
And sunned by smiles, bright gladness smiles,
Bedewed with tender tears,
We're gathered here, not a link is lost
From the golden chain of your fifty wedded
years.And time has for these loving hearts
Made a golden harvest ring;
Whose splendor does by far exceed
The hopes that filled their spring.
Thy garner's full, thy works well done;
Now rest there till life's set of sun,
And may each child to thy tender love given
Be a gem in the crown that awaits thee in
heaven!

A Mystery.

I told Ezekiah to tell Widow Gray
To tell Mother Brown, next door,
To tell Dicky Dwight, who goes that way,
To tell Deacon Barnes at the store,
To tell the old stage-driver, Timothy Bean,
To come for me sure, and in season,
But I've waited all day and no stage have I seen.
Now, what do you think is the reason?
—Ladies' Home Journal.

40 Years Experience.

An old nurse says she has never used a wine
that has had such a pleasing effect on her
patients as that made by Alfred Spear, of Pas-
saic, N. J. A pure article. Sold by druggists.

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Cleverton—That's a beautiful suit you have
on. Was it so very expensive?
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particulars much—just now—
nor ought you need any intro-
duction to US. It's a law of
nature that everything gravi-
tates toward the centre.
You've always known US to
be ready with what you need
in the "clothes line," and this
season is the same as every
other, only we're "better
fixed." You'll be pretty likely
to come here—to the centre of
fashion, so to speak—when
your wants make themselves
known. Do!SAKS AND COMPANY,
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of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M.,
of the District of Columbia, will be held at
Masonic Temple, WEDNESDAY, September
23, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the reception of the
delegates to the General Board of Relief of the
United States and Canada. By order of the
M. W. Grand Master.

W. R. SINGLETON,

Gr. Secretary.

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